

Appl. No. 10/762,746
Amdt. dated Mar. 22, 2005
Reply to Office action of Dec. 22, 2004

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraphs on pages 1-3, paragraphs 1-6, with the following paragraphs:

The present application is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 09/960,265 filed September 21, 2001, now U.S. Patent No. 6,714,559 issued March 30, 2004 (Attorney Docket No. 37882AAYC), which is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 09/849,776 filed 05/04/2001 (Attorney Docket No. 37882AAYB), now abandoned, which is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 09/482,197, filed January 12, 2000; (Attorney Docket No. 37882AAYA), now abandoned, which is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 8008/941,496 filed September 30, 1997 (Attorney Docket No. 37882AAY), now abandoned, which is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 08/270,533 filed July 5, 1994, now U.S. Patent No. 5,673,031 issued September 30, 1997 (Attorney Docket No. 37882AXX). Said Application No. 08/270,533 is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety including Appendices A and B.

Said Application No. 08/270,533 is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application No. 07/802,348, filed December 4, 1991 (Attorney Docket No. 91 P 1189; DN37882AX), now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application No. 07/790,946, filed November 12, 1991 (Attorney Docket No. 91 P 1130; DN37882A), now abandoned.

Said Application 08/270,533 also is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application Serial No. 07/910,865 filed July 6, 1992, by Mahany et al. (Attorney Docket Nos. 92 P 464; DN36500ZXA), now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Spiess et al., U.S. application Serial No. 07/883,854, filed May 13, 1992 (Attorney Docket Nos. 92P367; DN36500ZA), now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Charles D. Gollnick et al., U.S. Serial No 07/857,603 filed March 30, 1992 (Attorney Docket Nos. DN 37834XA; 92P327), now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Serial No. 07/700,704 filed May 14, 1991 (Attorney Docket Nos. DN 37834X; 91P383), now abandoned, which is itself a continuation-in-part of an abandoned application of Charles D. Gollnick et al., U.S. Serial No. 07/699,815 filed May 13, 1991 (Attorney Docket Nos. DN37834, 91P862), now abandoned.

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In addition, said Serial No. 07/910,865 is a continuation-in-part of Sojka et al., U.S. application Serial No. 07/864,300, filed April 6, 1992 (Attorney Docket Nos. 92P184; DN36500YZA), now abandoned.

Said Serial No. 07/910,865 is also a continuation-in-part of Mahany et al., U.S. application Serial No. 07/303,557, filed May 26, 1992 (Attorney Docket Nos. 92P387; DN 36500ZY), now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of a pending application of Mahany et al., U.S. Serial No. 07/826,960, filed January 24, 1992 (Attorney Docket Nos. DN 36500Z; 92P060), now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application U.S. Serial No. 07/765,013 filed September 24, 1991, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of application Serial No. 07/727,256 filed July 9, 1991 (Attorney Docket Nos. DN36500YX; 91P263), now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of application Serial No. 07/485,313 filed February 26, 1990 (Attorney Docket Nos. DN 36500Y; 91P349), now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of: U.S. patent No. 4,910,794, issued March 20, 1990 (Attorney Docket No. DN 36500), Mahany et al.; abandoned U.S. Serial No. 07/364,594 filed June 7, 1989 (Attorney Docket Nos. DN 36808X; 91P859); and U.S. Serial No. 07/389,727, filed August 4, 1989 (Attorney Docket Nos. DN 36500X; 91P258), now U.S. Patent No. 5,070,536. The U.S. Serial No. 07/826,960 is also a continuation-in-part of pending Mahany et al. applications U.S. Serial No. 07/800,977 filed December 2, 1991 (Attorney Docket No. 91P259), now abandoned, and U.S. Serial No. 07/707,954 filed May 22, 1991 (Attorney Docket Nos. 91 P 1163; DN36808XY), now abandoned.

Please replace the paragraph on page 10, lines 9-30, with the following paragraph:

As the number of base stations increases, the number of possible "hopping" pathways also increase. A backward-learning, spanning tree algorithm is used to select the "hopping" pathway with the lowest "cost" to a given destination. A detailed description of this algorithm can be found in co-pending application U.S. Ser. No. 07/769,425, entitled "A RADIO FREQUENCY LOCAL AREA NETWORK" filed Oct. 1, 1991 in the names of Meier et al. (Attorney Docket No. 91 P 668), which is incorporated herein by reference. Basically to summarize, a "cost" is assigned to every direct communication link in the

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network. This "cost" factor takes into account the communication bandwidth of a particular link. Next, the spanning tree algorithm using backward learning identifies the "hopping" pathway of lowest "cost" from any source to any destination. Whenever any direct link is faulty or a "hopping point" (a base station for example) is moved or breaks down, an alternative low "cost" pathway can be used. This provides an inherent redundancy to the network.